

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Paducah Herald.
Douglas and the Presidency.
 The friends of Mr. Douglas, all over the Union, are busy at this time in attempting to manufacture capital for him. By boasting of his strength, by misrepresentations of his popularity, and by loud declarations that he is the only man in the Union who can beat the Black Republican, they hope to persuade the public that he will be nominated at Charleston; and thus accomplish what they desire, and at the same time prepare the Southern people to acquiesce in that nomination and consent to his support. Indeed, the argument is already pressed upon Southern men, that in a contest between Douglas and Seward, the South will be compelled to support Douglas.

In Kentucky there are not lacking men to press this point upon every man who despises Douglas and his Squatter Sovereignty doctrine; and who are already proclaiming that if Douglas is nominated Kentucky will give him her vote.

With all due respect to the gentlemen who talk in this manner, we beg leave to differ from them, and to differ widely—for we do not believe that Mr. Douglas can ever carry the vote of Kentucky, in any contingency. And just so sure as the State Rights party of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina, with probably North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, shall place a true man in nomination in opposition to Douglas, just so sure will their ticket be defeated by thousands of votes.

What our own course will be in such an event, and the course of the Herald if we continue its editor, we do not hesitate to avow. We are a Southern man—a State Rights man—and have ever been so. Long years ago we learned from the honored Leaders and Fathers of the South the Democratic party that Squatter Sovereignty was a heresy but little better than the Congressional Sovereignty taught by the Abolitionists, and our judgment now approves the teaching of our earlier years. These views we cannot and will not surrender—for we believe that upon a correct construction of the Constitution upon these points depends the very safety of the South and of the Union. And upon these points we cannot separate from our brethren of the South nor from what may be deemed the true policy of the Southern people. If, therefore, they repudiate the nomination of Douglas, if he is nominated—and we believe they will do so—and in nomination a candidate standing upon a Constitutional Platform, we shall go with them and for their candidate, with our whole heart and soul.

Nor, in such an event, will this course be one of duty only. It will be a labor of love. Whatever man can do, we will do to defeat the Douglas ticket. We shall dedicate to it all our energy; and if God gives us strength for the occasion, we shall not only use every effort to effect that purpose through the columns of our paper, but we shall take the stump and canvass a large portion of Southern Kentucky. Nor will we stop at this point. If no more appropriate person shall present himself upon that issue, we shall take the stump next year as a candidate for Congress, and test the question as to whether the Democracy of the 1st district are true Southern men or squatter sovereignty free soilers.

But while we thus plainly and fairly express our views and point out our position towards Douglas and the South, it gives us pleasure to declare that we do not for a moment believe that Douglas will be nominated. We have never believed, and do not now believe, that he will get a majority, much less two-thirds of the Charleston Convention. We do not believe that he can do so in any contingency. The Democratic party in National Convention have never yet made a foolish nomination. They have ever proved themselves wise, prudent, conservative and practical. That they will at Charleston depart from all the rules which have heretofore governed them, we cannot believe. That they will be guilty of the folly of nominating a candidate who has been and still is bitterly denounced by nearly the whole South, is impossible. Nor will they be ignorant of the fact that it is not alone in the South that irreconcilable hostility exists against Douglas. In Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and California a large mass of the Democratic vote will follow him upon any condition; and his defeat in all those States is as certain as next November shall roll around. In Indiana and Pennsylvania, where his friends coalesced with Black Republicans and Know Nothings to defeat the Democratic party, there is a bitterness of feeling against him which can never be reconciled; nor does it tend to ally that bitterness with the member that Forney, Cameron and his other leading friends throughout the Union, have gone over to the Black Republican camp, helped to elect Pennington to the Speakership, and are now among the bitterest enemies of the Democratic party.

If, however, Judge Douglas should be nominated at Charleston, the contest will sustain Waterloo defeat November. It will be worse than a defeat—it will be a perfect rout. In fact, we do not believe that he will be able to carry a single State in the Union! Not even Illinois—for under the influence of squatter-sovereignty, that State is gone to the Black Republicans; and we do not believe that any Democrat in America can carry it.

Most sincerely do we hope, if Douglas is nominated, that the South will bolt. It owes it to itself to do so. It owes it to its honor and principles to do so. If it supports Douglas, it should forever after close its lips upon the subject of its Constitutional rights, and in very shame never again take the word Honor upon its tongue.

But whether the South nominates a ticket against him or not, he cannot carry Kentucky. There are ten thousand true-hearted Democrats in the State who will not vote for him, and thousands of others who will vote against him. With this defection, he cannot carry the State, and the party will be almost crushed out.

We most fervently hope and pray that such a calamity may be visited upon the Democracy of Kentucky and of the Union. We hope for better counsels at Charleston, and that the Convention may give to the country such a man as Guthrie, or Hunter, or Davis, or Lane, or Seymour, or Dickinson, or Toucey, or Black, or Hibbard, or some other good and true man, North or South, upon whom the party may rally with a hope of success.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION—The Murderer Escapes—Jefferson county has been the scene of another fearful tragedy of a most mysterious character. Lina H. Snapp was assassinated on Monday night, at his mother's house, on the Bardstown turnpike, 13 miles from this city. The unfortunate man was near the fire, playing with his child, and in conversation with his wife, who was standing close by him, when a gun was fired through the window. Mr. S. received a load of buckshot in his breast and was instantly killed, and the child received two shots in the body, causing serious but not mortal wounds. Mrs. Snapp was not hurt.

The cowardly assassin made his escape undetected. The murdered man had been controlled in various difficulties in years past, partly arising from his domestic affairs and his reckless conduct. He rode on a rail a short time since, with the aid of a score of men, who ended their exploit by ducking him in a horse pond. Subsequently he was threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, but he believed the threat was not executed. The Coroner held an inquest, which is as follows:—*Low, Cor.*

INQUEST No. 108.—Held at the residence of the Widow Snapp, 14 miles above the city, on the Bardstown turnpike, over the body of her son, L. H. Snapp, aged 40 years, who leaves a wife and 5 children. Verdict—Came to his death almost instantly from gun-shot wounds inflicted by one person or persons unknown to the jury, between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M., of the 14th inst., at the place above named.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

XXXVth Congress—First Session.

Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

SENATE.—The chair presented a message from the President communicating additional documents in reference to the alleged hostilities on the Rio Grande. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the statistics relative to the trade with the British North American Provinces.

Several petitions were presented, the contents of which could not be heard in the reporters' gallery.

On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the pre-payment of letters by the Penny Post.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to create a separate district for the inspection of the boilers and machinery of steam vessels.

The bill authorizing the sale of the public lands to the States, and to regulate the appointment of the superintendents of the national armories, was taken up.

Mr. Hunter said that strictures had been made the other day on the Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, which did injustice to that gentleman. He was a good officer, who faithfully performed his duties.

On motion of Mr. Davis an amendment was adopted that the sales in each year shall not exceed the increased manufacture which may result from said sales—if the whole number to be sold is less than the requirements made they shall be divided among the States pro rata, as the arms furnished by the United States are now distributed.

Mr. Simmons moved to strike out the first section of the bill which provides for the distribution of the arms. Lost—yeas 19, nays 28.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Benjamin, Chandler, Clark, Colamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay Clugman, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hemp-hill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sidel, Thompson, Toombs, and Wig-fall.

Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the second section changing the mode of superintendence from civil to military.

The Chair stated that the motion was not in order, as the Senate had already voted upon that question.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Anthony moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and take up the private calendar.

A bill was passed for the relief of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Ellis was passed for the relief of Jeremiah Pendegast, Abner Merrill, Melv Donnell, Samuel H. Taylor and heirs, and Thos. Madden.

Also, a bill authorizing the institution of a suit against the United States to test the title to certain lots in Hospital Square, San Francisco.

The bill for the relief of Thos. Crown was discussed and tabled.

On motion of Mr. Mason, at 3 o'clock the Senate went into executive session to complete the unfinished business of yesterday. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pendleton offered a preamble that whereas, the Chairman on Public Printing stated on this floor that the prices for composition were too high, and that the bill for the relief of the printer, which was introduced by Mr. Pendleton, would be abundant and more than sufficient, and whereas that by terms of a resolution heretofore adopted as a preliminary to the election of a Printer, the House reserve the right to reduce the compensation at any time, therefore

Resolved, That the committee on Printing be instructed to report by which the prices for composition now fixed by law be reduced half that amount.

Mr. Washburne of Maine objected, if the resolution would lead to discussion.

Mr. Houston presumed it would be no objection if the resolution was changed into the form of an inquiry.

Mr. Pendleton preferred to let the resolution stand as he took for granted that the views of the Chairman were those of the entire committee.

Mr. Washburne of Maine objected, saying that unanimous consent was necessary for its introduction.

The House then went into committee on the amendment to the rules.

During the proceedings an ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Reagan to confine the discussion in the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the subject pending, and spoke of the abuses of the present practice and the useless consumption of time to the discredit of the House.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, regarded such latitude in debate as an essential safety valve.

Mr. Pendleton showed how by the working of the rules members are almost entirely precluded from introducing bills and resolutions while an unlimited time is afforded for essays on the negro, and all her irrelevant questions.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

The excessive draft upon the Treasury for printing Post-office blanks will cease hereafter, as the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and Comptroller, McGill have expressed the opinion that the allowance heretofore made for constructive composition are without warrant of law. The Second Comptroller has had nothing to do with it, nor has the First Comptroller since the rendering of the first account to Comptroller Whittlesey in 1855. The action by that officer was then required by reason of the nature of the appropriation under which the account was paid.

The investigation of the matters relative to printing has disclosed the astounding fact that Postmaster General Hubbard, in December, 1855, issued an order by which Crowell, Jewett, Thomas & Co. were permitted to print bills, with signatures thereon, for postmasters the receipts of whose offices exceeded \$100 per year. Before this order what was called "signature post bills" were only permitted to those postmasters the receipts of whose offices exceeded \$300 per year. For the limited number required of this description, the contractors, as lowest bidders, got from \$14 to \$16 per thousand sheets. The bills for the use of postmasters the receipts of whose offices were less than \$300 per year were by contract to be furnished at from 20 to 40 cents per thousand.

The effect of the order above mentioned was to very largely increase the number of signature post bills, at the monstrous cost above stated.

The passage by the Senate yesterday of Mr. Wigfall's amendment to appropriate \$1,300,000 to call out a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, is regarded here as an indication that the Administration party are ready for war upon Mexico. In fact, as I have previously mentioned, it has been resolved in certain high quarters that nothing but foreign war can divert the people from giving the attention to domestic concerns which would be highly disastrous to the Democratic party.

Mr. Kellogg's speech has greatly damaged Douglas with the Democrats who now suspect him of having been willing to sell out to the Republicans two years ago. This won't help him at Charleston.

The staff of this evening, attaches no great importance to the report that Latham, a friend of Douglas, has secured the California delegation, and chuckles greatly over the fact that Delaware will be divided between Breckinridge and Hunter.

Curry's speech yesterday against Douglas, it is admitted, has greatly damaged him. It shows that the South has resolved to set him aside.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 16.

The town was thronged with visitors to day and several companies of military were present. Stephens and Hazlett were hung at noon. They appeared resigned to their fate. Stephens died very hard, while Hazlett died without a struggle. Both exhibited great firmness.

There were no religious exercises at the gallows, as the prisoners persisted in refusing all the kindly offices of the ministry in their last moments. They were both spiritualists, and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerful resignation. Both bodies have been forwarded to Marcus Spring, of South Amboy, N. J.—They reach Baltimore in the early morning train.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

The committee of the National Democratic Convention is here to day, inquiring as to the capacity of the hotels, the terms for board, &c., with the object of having an informal meeting of the convention at Charleston and adjourning to this city. They say that Charleston will neither be able to accommodate nor feed the many thousands who will congregate there. Our hotel keepers promise the committee regular charges, with the well-known hospitality of our citizens to open their doors to all who cannot be accommodated at the hotels. The delegation from Illinois alone will number one thousand.

Hugh Lennox Bond has been appointed Judge of the Criminal Court in the place of Judge Stamp.

The last rail of the connection between the B. & O. and M. & C. R. R. was laid at Belpre, opposite Parkersburg, yesterday. Nothing but a short and convenient ferry by steamboat now separates Baltimore from Cincinnati.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 15.

Alex. Lawton of Chatham, a Cobb man, was elected permanent President of the Georgia Democratic State Convention. The vote stood: Lawton 172, Cohen (anti Cobb) 157. The tables were turned at midnight, and a resolution was adopted by ballot, proposed by 48 yeas, that it will perhaps be reconsidered to day. The session last night was rather an exciting one.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.

News has been received here from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst.

Miramón, with 5,000 men, was before the city. The Liberals had dismantled and abandoned Alvarado and blocked the port.

A conspiracy in favor of Miramón had been discovered at Vera Cruz and defeated, and which will probably cause Miramón to abandon the siege.

Carvajal, with 9,000 men, had cut off 1,000 of Miramón's troops.

Miramón's communication with the Capital was entirely cut off.

St. JOSEPH, March 15.

We learn that the arrangements of Messrs. Jones, Russell & Co., to run a pony express from this place to California, are fast being consummated. A portion of their ponies, riders, and agents have arrived here and started yesterday for the route and are to locate at St. Joseph. They expect to commence running about the 5th of April and will go through in ten days.

The Courier states the first question to be decided in regard to Mr. Guthrie as a candidate for the Presidency, to be, "Is Mr. Guthrie a sound and reliable Democrat?" Well, neighbor, as that is the first question to be decided, you had perhaps better go to work and get it decided as soon as possible. You contend vehemently that the believers in squatter sovereignty are no Democrats at all, but you know that Mr. Guthrie has put himself as squarely upon the record in favor of squatter sovereignty as ever Stephen A. Douglas did. To be sure it was ten or eleven years ago when our distinguished fellow citizen put himself upon the record, but he has never put himself upon it otherwise since, and, besides, he was, ten or eleven years ago, a full grown and pretty well matured politician.

In view of all this, neighbor of the Courier, please go to work and help your political friends decide the question, which you say is the first that has got to be decided, "Is Mr. Guthrie a sound and reliable Democrat?"—*Louisville Journal.*

PERMANENCE OF LOVE AND HATRED.—The heart can never forget the object of its affection. The brow may wear a frown, and the eye may turn boldly on the loved object, but the heart will pierce through the easements of the heart, it will behold a different scene; in lieu of coldness, a red hot furnace would be raging in its centre. And it is thus with its hatred; it cannot forget; you may separate it from the despised—without any grace of recognition, the wrong, the insult, the scoff, the cruelty of vanished years will rush like a flood of lava through its channels, and it will stand on the same ground it occupied years before.

Imagine the mental agony of a squaw who was weeping fruitlessly at the loss of her husband, and gave an excuse for her excessive grief that he died nine years before and she couldn't hold in any longer.

"Oh, that my father were seized with remittent fever!" sighed a prodigal medical student.

For the Commonwealth.

A Simile.

Gloomily I sat in my room alone,
 Sadly gazing into the fire,
 Brooding o'er pleasures and hopes that are gone,
 And striving in vain new hopes to inspire.

I looked at the fire, and it seemed to me
 An emblem of the life of man,
 Telling of him in imagery,
 As thus through my mind the simile ran:

Like the hopes of youth are the sparks, I thought,
 They glitter a moment, then fade away,
 Brightly beginning, but ending in naught,
 They dazzle awhile, then quickly decay.

But the fire burned brighter, and the sparks were gone,
 And steadily burned the blaze in their place;
 And now it appeared—as manhood comes on,
 An image of his hopes, in the blaze I could trace.

More steady than the sparks, yet wavering too,
 Growing dim at times but reviving again,
 Of the hopes of man, 'twas an image so true,
 That from following it out, I could not refrain.

And long I thought and pondered o'er,
 How few of our hopes we ever attain,
 Till lost in my reverie, I thought no more
 Of the fire, but our hopes so vain.

I waked from my reverie, and looked at the fire,
 And now I saw nothing but ashes appear;
 And it sadly in my heart this truth did inspire
 That ashes and dust are the end of us here.

CHILLS AND FEVER! CHILLS AND FEVER!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been used before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills, alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle?

And yet how many families linger under a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

See advertisement in another column.

MOBILE RACES—MAGNOLIA COURSE.—March 13th, 1860.—Annual stake for three year olds—two mile heats. \$500 entrance, half forfeit.—Club adds \$500—second horse to save entrance money.

Thos. G. Moore's b. h. Laura Harris, by Lexington, dam by imp. Margrave. 1 1
 Jno. Campbell's ch. c. by Wagner, dam by Glencoe. 3 2
 T. W. Downall's ch. c. Exchequer, by Revenue, dam Nina, by Boston. 2 3
 Time—3:45; 3:47½.

Proclamation by the Speaker of the Senate.

To the Sheriff of Jefferson County:
 WHEREAS, John G. Lyons, Senator from the 15th Senatorial District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1860.

In another column we re-publish from the Paduch Herald an article bitterly denunciatory of Senator Douglas, in which the editor takes the position that the South is in honor bound to "believe" and support another candidate in case the Little Giant is nominated at Charleston; and if the South follows the advice of the editor, he promises to take the stump and canvass a large portion of Southern Kentucky for their candidate. And not only this, but, if no other individual equally patriotic can be found, he will run for Congress in the First District against the adherents of Douglas. Eloquent editor! Ambitious Noble! What chance could Douglas have in Kentucky with him on the stump? Will the Kentucky candidates for Democratic Electors dare to face him? But what if Douglas is nominated, and the South doesn't do what the editor thinks she is in honor bound to do, what will the editor do then? Will he consent to do that which he is in honor bound not to do—support Douglas? We rather think he will. For didn't the editor support Cass in 1848? and didn't he lead Douglas after his proclamation of Squatter Sovereignty in 1854 and 1856? and didn't he defend the doctrine itself as well as the men who advocated it? and when Humphrey Marshall made his great speech in exposing Squatter Sovereignty after the Presidential election in 1856, and Orr proclaimed that the question was of no practical importance, because if there were no laws to protect slavery it could not exist, and if the people would not pass those laws Congress must not interfere, didn't Noble denounce Marshall as a demagogue and say that Orr achieved a complete victory over him? Now why can't Noble turn a summersault back into his former position? The Southern Democrats will not "bolt" if Douglas is nominated, but will patch up some excuse for voting for him. The Squatter Sovereignty Democrats need not be alarmed at such threats. And Noble need not fear that he will be called upon to comply with his promises. His friends will excuse him.

A correspondent of the New York Daily News says, that a few years ago Helper was an ultra pro-slavery man, and wrote a book filled "with vehement tirades against the North, insane applause of the peculiar institution; and predictions of its early establishment in certain parts of California." Such were his extravagant praises of the institution that the proprietor of the Southern Quarterly Review refused to publish it until they were stricken out. It is not unlikely that the assertions of the News correspondent are true. In fact we see phenomena of the same character every day. We do not doubt but that those who advocate the legalization of the African slave trade—as it is charged that Helper did—while in the South, would soon become ultra-abolition fanatics on removal to the North. The converse of the proposition is also true. During the last session of the Legislature, the only man in the House of Representatives who had the hardihood to say anything like an endorsement of that detestable traffic was from a Northern State. The transformation from a Yankee Abolitionist to a fire eating Southern Locooco is the easiest thing in the world, and without knowing anything of the antecedents of the person to whom we allude, we have our suspicions.

Some people in the South seem determined to let all the world know that they have regard for neither decency or propriety. Our remark is applicable to the committee said to be appointed in some benighted regions in Arkansas to open such private letters bearing a Northern post mark as they may choose to suspect. The Government ought to punish such outrages in the most summary manner. We do not believe that the South needs such friends, and the sooner they are confined in some Penitentiary the better. They do no good, but incalculable harm is invariably the result of their outrages.

President Buchanan readily embraces the Whig doctrine of protection so far as the iron of Pennsylvania is concerned, but his Secretary of the Treasury is bitterly opposed to any increased duty on that commodity. Cobb is a very inconvenient member of the Cabinet just at this time. The only way by which the Democracy can hope to carry the Key Stone State is to give its ironmongers protection, but Cobb will not consent to waive the Democratic doctrine on this subject merely in order to catch votes. He and the President are having a gay time together on this question. J. Glancey Jones promised his constituents that the South would give them protection if they voted for the Democracy, and we do not doubt but that the Free-trade men of South Carolina and the other Southern States will swallow the pill. Nothing is a test of Democracy now-a-days except to vote for the candidates.

In the Senate on Thursday last a bill was passed authorizing the enlargement and construction of a branch of the Louisville and Portland canal. This has been needed for years, and, it is to be hoped, will pass the House without difficulty. We would rejoice to see a canal constructed capable of admitting steamers of the largest class. And the Federal Government is the source from which the money should come. The Ohio river, connecting with the Mississippi, and each having hundreds of navigable tributaries, is certainly a national stream if ever there was one, and the measure cannot be esteemed a local one.

The free negro law passed by the late Maryland Legislature, prohibits future manumissions unless the slaves be removed from the State, and also permits free colored persons to renounce their freedom. Another law was also passed to appoint a board of commissioners for the better control and management of the free colored population of St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent, Baltimore, Worcester, Caroline, Charles, Somerset, Prince George's, and Talbot counties. It provides that all free negroes shall provide homes for themselves; that if they can not support themselves they shall be hired out; all children shall be hired out until they are of age. The bill contains a clause which provides that the bill shall be submitted to the people at the next Presidential election.

To the Teachers of Kentucky.

In the year 1857 many of the Teachers of Kentucky being deeply impressed with the importance of more thorough and united action upon the subject of education, did, in convention assembled, in the city of Louisville, organize themselves into "The Kentucky Association of Teachers." An act of incorporation has been obtained from the Legislature. By the Constitution then adopted the members were to hold semi annual meetings, to wit: in the months of July and December of each year, which meetings have been regularly held, and generally largely attended. The leading objects of the Association are "the advancement of the cause of education in our State, and the promoting of the interests of the profession by a closer union among its members." "The Educational Monthly," a journal under the auspices of the Association, with a corps of able editors, has been established upon a reliable basis. This brief historic outline must suffice.

Another leading feature is the organization of County Associations; hence, at the late meeting in Paris the undersigned were appointed a committee of General Correspondence with the Teachers throughout the State, with reference to organizing, in each county where it is at all practicable, a County Association. Being unacquainted with many of the Teachers, we seek an interview with them through the public press, which is always friendly to the great cause of education. Thus we would respectfully urge their immediate action. Let some two or more Teachers in each county call a meeting at some suitable time and place, and proceed at once to organize County Associations, by the election of the usual officers, and adopting such constitution and by-laws as, in the judgment of the Association, may be proper. Let this be done in time for the State Association, which meets in July next. Other States have their Associations with their county auxiliaries in successful and harmonious operation, and why not Kentucky? It is high time that this old Commonwealth should awake to her true interest and position in this regard. Kentucky, with her intelligence and with her social and civil advantages, should not be behind other States. Upon her instructors devolves the movement. To them is committed the sacred and responsible duty of this thorough organization. Let the Teachers act with promptness and decision, and our State will be placed on equal footing with other leading States of the Confederacy. If each Teacher feels the duty is his, and acts at once, soon, very soon, there will be an efficient Association in most of the counties of the State, doing its appropriate work and co-operating with the State Association in forwarding the great objects contemplated. As requested in the resolution, will the Teachers be so kind as to report their organizations to the central committee at this place.

In behalf of the Kentucky Association of Teachers,
GEO. S. SAVAGE, } Committee.
A. G. MURPHY, }
L. ROBERTS, }

MILLERSBURG, Ky., March 15, 1860.
All the papers in the State, secular and religious, are respectfully requested to publish this circular.

The Washington Constitution, in place of editorial comments on the Homestead bill, which has just passed the House, copies a column and a half argument against the measure from the report of Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior. This foreshadows an Executive veto, unless the President disagrees with Secretary Thompson on this question as completely as he does with Secretary Cass on the Tariff. When old Buck vetoes it we will give him credit for at least one good act. We do not much believe in Executive vetoes, but this bill squandering the public lands upon aliens is so flagrantly wrong that it would not be difficult to waive all abstract objections to vetoes.

THE LAND TITLE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—A very important case will come before the United States Supreme Court on the first Monday in April, involving the land title to the whole city of San Francisco. The claim is made by a company known as the San Francisco Land Company, under an alleged Mexican grant to Padre Santillan. The main point upon which the case turns will be the validity of the grant, great doubt being entertained as to its genuineness. Attorney General Black, and his assistant, Mr. McCallum, will appear for the Government, and Robert J. Walker, Reverdy Johnson and St. George T. Campbell will appear for the claimants.

HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRADE.—The New Granadian bark Napoleon lately arrived at Calao, 88 days from the Sandwich Islands, where she had touched for supplies, on her way from China with a cargo of Chinese slaves or Coolies. When she left China she had 240 on board, of which 131 died on the voyage, and 28 were sent to the hospital on their arrival at Calao, leaving only 84, who were mostly too weak for labor.

It takes Dr. Bull to carry anything by storm. It was only the other day that he introduced to the public his Vegetable Worm Destroyer, and its fame has already spread like fire in a dry stable. The pleasant form of candy in which it is prepared pleases the children, its prompt and happy effects pleases the mothers, and its cheapness pleases the fathers.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR, &c.—The New York Albion, speaking of the next English Queen, says:

She, of course, will be merely a Queen Consort, not a Queen Regnant; her present most excellent Majesty has taken care of that.

It seems to us that Prince Albert, too, has had some interest in "taking care of that," and certainly he ought to be mentioned in such a connection.

During the year ending the 31st of December, 1859, the total income of Great Britain was £66,078,463, and the total expenditures £68,090,058.

GOOD PRICES.—Our correspondent at Eminence sends us the following report of sales of negroes and land belonging to the estate of C. Tyler, dec'd, which occurred on the 7th inst: 1 negro man, aged 25, sold for \$1,610; 1 do, aged 13, \$1,810; 1 boy, aged 18, \$1,850; 1 do, aged 13, \$1,217; 1 do, aged 38, \$1,000; 1 man, aged 49, wife and child, sold for \$1,960; 6 head of work horses, average \$185; 100 bbls. stock corn \$1.90 per bbl.; 130 bbls. bread corn at \$2.52 per bbl.; 265 acres land sold at \$57 per acre. [New Castle Democrat, 15th.]

NEWS ITEMS.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 27th ultimo says the influx of settlers into Texas is still very large. Every boat from New Orleans is crowded, and it is estimated that not less than twelve to eighteen hundred persons arrive in the State every week by way of the Gulf. Within the week previous, fully five hundred slaves were brought in.

ONE MORE GONOR.—John Ford, a revolutionary soldier, died in Bibb county, Georgia, on the 28th of February, in the 105th year of his age. He was married five times. His last wife survives him, and his only child is 80 years old.

FINE JACK SOLD.—Mr. James Carroll, of Harrison county, has sold his fine Jack Buena Vista, to Mr. G. B. Bothwell, of Vinton county, Ohio, for the large price of \$1,600. He must have been a very superior animal.

The New York News is sorry to learn that the Hon. Clark C. Cochrane has been compelled to return to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica on account of his health. We were in hopes that his disease would have taken a more favorable turn and that he would ere this have been enabled to return to his duties as member of Congress at Washington. We now fear that he will not be able to do so during the present session, if at all.

Not long since a premium was offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word, by mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to gain the prize.

Mr. Ed. W. Turner, Esq., has retired from the Mountain Democrat. Mr. P. F. Coghlan, formerly of Louisville, succeeds him as publisher and editor.

Delaware is rapidly getting rid of her slaves. She had eight thousand at the first census, and but twenty two hundred at the last one. Their owners find it more profitable to sell them to the South than to keep them. Sussex county alone ships to the South on an average six per week or 212 a year. Every census shows a decrease of 10 per cent. in the slave population.

WHO MADE THE "BLACK REPUBLICANS?"—"Black Republicans" is the bugbear with which Southern Locoocos seek, on all occasions, to frighten children into bed, or into their party, which is worse. That our readers may know whose powers of procreation brought "Black Republicanism" into existence we give them the following from a late number of the New York Daily News, a staunch old line Democratic paper:

"But in an evil hour we took the Free Soilers to our bosom and elected Mr. Pierce in 1853. We made a bad bargain. This sectional fragment of our party, thus warmed into new life, permeated the entire government of Mr. Pierce; so much so that most of our National Democrats had to leave it. So strong, indeed, did the sectional slavery principle become by having been taken to the bosom of the Democratic party in 1852, that in 1856, it set up for itself, denounced those who had warmed it into life after its complete prostration in 1850, gathered to itself all the Abolitionists and other opponents of Democracy, and formed the present Black Republican party."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOUSTON.—Loss \$275,000. Last evening's mail from Texas brings accounts of a very destructive fire at Houston. It broke out, as we learn from an extra of the Republic, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday last, over the bank, corner of Main and Congress streets.

The Republic furnishes the following list of the sufferers:

L. J. Latham, \$50,000; J. R. Morris, \$40,000; E. & P. Bremont, \$30,000; A. J. Hay, \$5,000; H. Fleischman, \$5,000; James H. Evans, \$3,000; W. A. Van Alstyne, (insured) \$5,000; A. D. McGowan, \$2,000; J. S. Taft, \$12,000; C. E. Gregory, \$4,000; Judge Gray, \$1,000; Telegraph office, \$500; Robertson, \$500; Dowling, \$500; Hudguth, \$300; Philip Harris, \$2,000; H. N. Dooley & Co., \$400; Fred. Erdman, \$1,500; J. Riordan, \$5,000; Gallagher & Cyrus, \$6,000; Capt. Cutter, \$15,000; Peter Flock, \$10,000; Coleman, \$1,000; Denekie Taylor, \$500; Otto; Prester, \$1,000; Bake Jernerson, \$300; Burk & Conklin, (goods damaged).

[N. O. Picayune, 15th.]

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, and certificates appended, of these Machines, now for sale in our city by Mr. Buran, the agent. We believe all who have used these Machines are pleased with them. Sewing Machines are becoming one of the institutions of the land, and we would advise all our lady friends to procure them. Of course they must select that kind of Machine which, upon fair trial, they think the best for their purposes. We have no knowledge ourselves, practically, of any other than Wheeler & Wilson's, and that we like.

MR. SPENCER B. HARDING, a distinguished Portrait Painter, has taken rooms at Dr. Hambleton's Gallery, opposite the Capital Hotel. His portraits are true to nature, and we have no doubt that he can please the taste of all who will favor him with a sitting. We bespeak for him a liberal patronage from our citizens.

Hon. Lewis C. Levin died at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning. Mr. L. was a native of Charleston, S. C. He was a member of the National House of Representatives for six years from Philadelphia. Since his retirement from Congress, he has been secluded in consequence of the breaking up of his physical and mental powers.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR APRIL is on our table. It is an excellent number. Send to Keenon & Crutcher's Book Store and get a copy.

Geo. Sennet, Esq., pleading before the Virginia Legislature for the pardon of Stevens and Hazlett, said:

Gentlemen, do it for humanity's sake! Do it for the honor of this grand old Commonwealth, and thank Heaven for the opportunity of covering with everlasting confusion those malignant philanthropists, who long for another death, that in every corner of the civilized world they may exhaust the resources of human language, and tire the tongue of the Speaker, and blunt the pen of the writer, and wear out the pencil of the artist, in blackening and cursing the noble Virginia name!

Louis XVI said, one day, to Massillon, after hearing him preach at Versailles, "Father, I have heard many great orators in this chapel; I have been highly pleased with them; but for you, whenever I hear you, I go away depressed with grief, for I see more of my own character." This has been considered the finest encomium ever bestowed upon a preacher.

A DEFAULT.—We had the following in the Evansville Journal:

We learned yesterday that Mr. C. Banks, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Henderson, Kentucky, had acknowledged that he had appropriated some \$15,000 to \$20,000 of the funds of that institution to his own private use. Mr. Banks has been ill for some time, and although never suspected by the officers of the bank, yet his conduct weighed so heavily on his mind that at last he sent for the President of the Bank and confessed the whole matter. It seems that the unfortunate man has been appropriating the funds of the bank to his own use for several years, and yet did so adroitly as never to excite any suspicion in the minds of the President or Board of Directors. After confessing his guilt, Mr. Banks assigned all of his property to the officers of the bank to secure them from loss. Whether his property would meet all the liabilities incurred by his conduct we did not ascertain.

MODESTY OF AUTHORSHIP.—John R. Thompson, editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, relates the following:

"Thackeray once told me that upon the occasion of his lecturing for the first time in London, he saw, on looking over the house, before going forward to the desk, the well-known person of Macaulay on the third bench from the front. Turning to some friends, he said: 'A five pound note to any man who will get Macaulay out of the house.' 'Egad, he has said this, in relation to the circumstance,' I felt like a fellow with a sixpence in his pocket in the banking house of the Barings."

ANOTHER VISIT.—Information having been given to the Vigilance Committee that John G. Hanson and Parker, two of the men expected from this county in December last, had returned to Berea, the committee assembled on Saturday week, and proceeded to that point, to inquire of Messrs. H. and P. their reasons for not obeying the injunctions given them. Upon arriving at Berea it was found that the birds had flown, and the committee quietly returned to their homes. It is to be hoped that the persons expected from this county in December last, had meant for all time, and not again place our citizens under the disagreeable necessity of convincing them of that fact.—Richmond Democrat.

J. B. SHANK.—I need hardly describe what I saw at the President's stated reception of visitors. I will only mention a very peculiar shake of the head by the President—a little shake to the right, which seemed to say, "Pass along as quick as you can." I could not help feeling a sympathy for the poor old man, fastened up as he was for hours, to one spot, in the reception of homage from a crowd, to the greater part of which he could more willingly have presented the toe of his patent leather shoe than the tips of his gloved fingers.—From a lady's letter from Washington.

The receipts of the U. S. Treasury last week were \$2,706,000, including Treasury Notes. The drafts paid were over \$4,000,000. The amount of drafts issued were nearly \$3,755,000. The reduction from the amount on hand on the previous week was \$1,050,000. The amount subject to draft was \$4,773,000.

Stock of the Kentucky Bank sold in Philadelphia last Thursday at \$136.

We are authorized to announce HARRY I. TODD as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county at the August election, 1860.

MARRIED.—In Harrisonville, Mo., February 29th, at the residence of Col. C. Mockbee, by Rev. Joseph T. Leonard, Mr. WILLIAM S. HANNA, formerly of Frankfort, Ky., son of the late Commander W. S. Harris, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARTHA E. BURN, of Cass county, Mo.

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALING proposals will be received at the office of Mr. Rodman, in Frankfort, up to 12 o'clock, P. M., April 10, for the following items of construction and repair within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary.

For the erection of a new hemp-house and work-shops for the manufacture of hemp. To be built of brick, to be heated and ventilated by eight feet clear and three stories high, with fixtures for heating with pipes.

For the erection of a new cell building, including 94 new cells to be built of brick, and also a new building for the cell structure, and re-roofing the entire building.

For enlarging the dining-room and building a new kitchen.

For draining, grading, and paving, with MacAdam, 200 square rods, and to lay out and build a new road on said road, on the 1st Saturday in April, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The stockholders are hereby notified to attend.

March 16, 1860—H. GILBERT, President.

THE 1ST VOLUME OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER, served and bound with Muslin Backs and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per copy. Feb. 2, 1859. A. G. HODGES & CO.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all claims due me in the County of Franklin and City of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruett's hands many notes due me by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky. A. G. HODGES.

ATTENTION LADIES! THE undersigned will be in Frankfort for a short time with a supply of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. His room is in Mrs. N. E. S. building, on Main Street, opposite John Haley's Store. J. H. BURGIN.

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"I have purchased one of Grover & Baker's Machines, which I have now had in almost daily operation in my family for twelve months, and find it all that it is recommended to be—very simple, durable, and requiring no adjustment to adapt it to every variety of family sewing."—J. E. Thompson, Lexington, Ky.

"I have been now for more than fifteen months using one of your unrivalled Family Sewing Machines, and in all this time has never been out of order. I think the most easy managed of all the Machines now before the public."—Mrs. Bull, wife of Rev. W. W. Bull, Louisville, Ky. [March 14, 1860—A.]

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet Third & Fourth streets, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860—H.

KEENON & CRUTCHER HAVE INTRODUCED THE

HATS AND CAPS.

March 1, 1860—W. W. T.

FOR HIRE. A YOUNG negro woman, sixteen years of age, a good house servant. Enquire at the Commonwealth Office. (B.) Jan. 30, 1860.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!! P. BARNES indebted to the estate of Mr. Margaret Herremuth, will please call at my office and settle their accounts. And those having claims against her estate are requested to present them. Sept. 15, 1859—G. W. CRADDOCK, Adm'r.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS. We have commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, and will continue to receive them during the Oyster season. GRAY & TODD.

TABLE OIL. BASKETS whole and half Bottles very superior Table Oil, for sale by GRAY & TODD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

The following statement speaks for itself.—(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. . . . The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHARLES FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia." It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galls, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. Beware of Imitations. Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. March 14, 1860.

"THE UNION."

The Address of REV. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, December 19, 1859, is for sale at the Bookstore of SAM. C. BULL, by the single copy or by the hundred copies. February 23, 1860—A.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE was, on the 22d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent—T. S. & J. R. Page retaining the Dry Goods and Queensware Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm—their business will be settled up by said T. S. & J. R. Page—W. A. Gaines retaining the Hardware and Grocery. Both Establishments will be carried on at the same Stands, where we will be pleased to serve our old patrons, and as many new ones as can make it to their interest to patronize us. T. S. & J. R. PAGE, W. A. GAINES, J. R. Veoman copy. February 4, 1860.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM CONGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Leeds. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders. Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address, REV. WM. CONGROVE, 520 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1860—Jm.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS & CO., Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Have just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new stock embraces Cloaks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions. Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see. Mrs. F. T. LYONS & CO. Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Improved Sewing Machines. (Oct. 14, 1859.)

REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right. Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

H. WHITTINGHAM,

NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. November 24, 1859.

Metcalf's "Kentucky Reports," VOLUME I. PRICE \$2. We will send the 1st Volume of Metcalf's Reports by mail, postage paid, to any one who may wish it, on receipt of \$5. A. G. HODGES & CO., Aug. 24, 1859. Court Officer, Frankfort, Ky.

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M'LEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.



THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is a distillation from a Berry known only to myself, and is chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs, and is known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases of natural form. When taken its healing influences are felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

M'Lean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Debilities arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sick-ness of the Stomach, Fullness of Head to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructa-tions, Choking or Suffocating Feelings, Indigestion, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Rheumatism, Sudden Rushes of Blood to the Face, Nervous Disease, Spasms or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever), and all other diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as directed on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold during the past six months, and no in-dication has failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when M'Lean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go to at-once and get some of M'Lean's Cordial. It will strength-en and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich red bloom of health will again be on your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfac-tion.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of M'Lean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

T. C. ALBEN, Secretary.

J. M. MILLS,
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Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.